No. 13,645. FOUNDED 1814. TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1865.

Galignani's Messenger

MORNING EDITION,

PUBLISHED AT SIX O'CLOCK, AT THE OFFICE, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI, PARIS.

THE EVENING EDITION contains all the News received to the moment of going to Press. It is forwarded to Country and Foreign Subscribers, and, if desired, delivered in Paris.

Great Britain.

LONDON: MARCH 12, 1865.

AMERICA.—The accession of Gentlemen by the Confederates may perhaps prove to be a cause for a great deal of evil, though it presumes fully unlikely importance. In the early part of the Confederate disturbance, great stress was laid upon the fact of long line of Gentlemen in the Southern hemisphere, which it was at first impossible effectually to blockade. The Northern Government invented some useless odium by an unsuccessful attempt to close the Confederate ports by mechanical means. As long as the blockade was merely valid by a squadron outside the port, successful traffic presented itself to the enterprising; but in the summer of 1863, the Federal army and navy occupied the ports of Charleston, and although the town itself has defied the efforts of the enemy, the harbour has from that time been effectually closed. An enormous amount of accumulated stock has been exported by the harbours, which may result owing to the want of provisions and clothing on the inhabitants. It is said that a person of the name of Lawrence has for weeks gone knee-high into streets; but for a year and a half the people amongst them have been made to suppose the defences. The Confederates are now holding the whole line, Wilmington on Fort Sumter, or rather it was replaced on shore, and is in the hands of the people of the North—who, except in their feelings towards Ireland, are not in general malignant or revengeful—have offered to make a declaration of peace with Jefferson Charleston, as the cradle of secession and as the first scene of the war. An engineer on the vessel which is to receive the flag of truce has by a coincidence which he might deem the most conspiracy perpetuity and applause, and it was from Charleston that the first shot was fired. The sensible person who is nominated as Republican Governor of Tennessee derived the well-known expression of "Goes for the Confederacy" and for the latter." Except for the purpose of occupying a certain number of Southern towns in this defence, there was no apparent object in prolonging the civil warfare between the Confederates. The first might have held the estuary in perfect impunity, as well as of a certain number of towns in question the loss and between which it was established on the islands. To the Confederates, after they were excluded from the Atlantic shores, Charleston was simply a place in their territory, with the disadvantage, as compared with an inland town, of having only one available outlet. Fresh reserves will show whether it was also essential to their hold on the allegiance of Carolina to retain possession of its principal and most celebrated city.

When Sherman's successful march from Savannah, it was uncertain how far the Northern Government would be able, or even desirous, to interrupt his advance. When Sherman proceeded to defeat the Southern troops and rivers, it still appeared doubtful whether he would be able to reach Charleston by land. But his conquest of Columbia rendered inevitable the abandonment of Charleston, which had for its only value the moral of the point which Sherman has deserted. Columbia, as a place of importance, is the flank or rear of an invader may be useful in furnishing the means of supplying his communications; but when an advancing army is approaching from the flank Columbia which are left behind only serve as hostages or as prisoners. Charleston, in their return on Sherman, withdrew their whole strength, and they attempt a hold a single fortress after it had been turned. In the following week Wilmington, which was in his turn encountered by the allied armies, commanded by the two remote corner of his life by receiving 50,000 men in Dresden; while his wife was already preparing for to the westward. As Charleston was already lost, and as the side of the town it would have been easy to spare a Federal force to complete the conquest, and after a longer or shorter interval the garrison must have surrendered at discretion. It is probable the Harbor has joined Beauregard with a welcome reinforcement, and rather overestimate of strength may be expected from Wilmington. Both towns are capable of indefinite defence. Such a position is probably entrenched, and they have at present no means of attacking the defences; for, even if the project of arming the slaves is ultimately successful, the Stole Government, no negro troops will be organised in time for the present season. The surrounding ground is also dangerously surveyed by the unopposed Confederate cavalry. The negroes of South Carolina have an opportunity of witnessing the discomfiture of their masters, and many of them have probably accepted service in the Federal army; but it is not will to be easy to provide negroes of protection beyond the reach of the marshes or of the blockhouses of the enemy. South Carolina has now become the centre of operations, and the inhabitants of the State are thought to be warming, in which number of the white citizens before the war remained only about a million and a thousand, than can be supposed to be capable of military age.

[illegible] with their [illegible] refusing to fight for their masters. Of every man between twenty and sixty had taken the field against Sherman, the inhabitants of Carolina would scarcely have supplied in number the fleets, planes and thousand troops of the enemy. The negroes, who were somewhat more numerous than the whites, have suffered little hitherto from the war. Mr. Lincoln has pronounced against the slaves of rebels who unexpectedly favourable auspices. Long and [illegible] operations [illegible] by [illegible] emancipation, enlisted [illegible] opposite [illegible] The great majority of the Northern people had not relished itself that the possession of [illegible] the removal and radical cure of a grave and the abortive conference in the [illegible] South has furnished an additional argument against secession, by proving that the Confederacy was not yet willing to surrender their [illegible] slaves. The proclamation of the Confederate States of Congress is probably explained by the termination of our Foreign and the emancipation of another. The customary [illegible] address will have furnished to [illegible] of communication in the course of the last three months, and of formally announcing a policy which is already known and approved. There is no reason to suppose that the Confederate friends to make any communication to Congress on the subject of possible [illegible] with foreign nations. Even if he would deem it a good effect on the theories of his Republican supporters, he knows that the civil war is not yet ended, although he perceives that its termination approaches. The success of peaceful opinion has been partly [illegible] by the Confederate Government, and by the [illegible] of the Republican party. The Republican is at liberty to prosecute new conquests, but he would be liable to [illegible] who contain that a project for the invasion of Canada will discountenance it, and no man politician would dismiss to the English Government gratuitous blockhead and [illegible] the challenge. On the whole, however, it is probably politician to the peaceful and religious as long as possible, in the hope that hastening measures may not be needed in six. As long as Mr. Lincoln abstains from the use of threatening and menacing language, there is still a reasonable chance that the Confederates will, in the absence of hostile expectations, in course by sale to [illegible] the rebellion. The Confederate posture will probably arise in the country in the meantime, and [illegible] the [illegible] cessation of fight. On the other hand, there are many reasons why the Confederates are interested in maintaining the appearance of [illegible] Europe. The [illegible] of the ruin, remaining faithful to its former reputation, has impressed the Government of [illegible] its foreign creditors by paying off its [illegible] with punctuality, and by refusing to succumb to guilt. Other States have declined [illegible] debts, and have [illegible] their bonds in a debased currency; but public [illegible] of the Confederate States have been [illegible] to the principle that they would [illegible] recently well been great. A war with [illegible] would [illegible] the [illegible] of the disposable naval force will probably be [illegible] to the [illegible] of the States of the Southern States with the enterprising [illegible] of the Federal Government [illegible] Mexico. The Federal Government has [illegible] to the [illegible] of the Mexican [illegible] pretenses to be occupied by the enemy, while [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the most Confederate armies by express [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Blowering (thirty-three years' service) served on the staff in the Crimea. Col. Whitfield (thirty-seven years' service) has been for thirty years serving in the West Indies and on the West Coast of Africa. Col. Wardlaw (forty years' service) was with the Royal Dragoons in the Crimea, and during the Indian Mutiny at the time commanded the regiment. Col. Weare (twenty-six years' service) was in the Crimea with the 57th, and commanded the regiment during the later portion of the operations round Sebastopol. He was also with the 57th during the Indian Mutiny, and has been for the last thirty years actively engaged in New Zealand, where he is still serving. Col. T. W. S. Smith (thirty-three years' service) formerly belonged to the 39th, was engaged in Central America, and was next ashore in the principal Crimean engagements. Major Taylor joined service on the Cavalry staff during the Crimean campaign.

Literary Gossip.

The "Memoirs of Mr. and Mrs. Patmore—Our Family" correspondence series.—"A few letters written by Mr. Patmore in the years 1826 and 1826 the elder brother of the present editor for a half or the century after the fashion of the day, and in a style which is nothing what to be found at the hands of those grandes dames which the "Letters" of Mrs. Patmore and Mrs. May's the periodical is and a few more about one of the most celebrated of the minor writers of the present age are given us by society for, the first time, in the "Memoirs" of Mr. and Mrs. Patmore, which will be published in a few days about one volume of Mr. Macdonald's C——'s (the Agents of Paris this year) and the principal attractions were operas and dramatical jewels lace, and easily fancy such a thing as a Parisian season in the days preceding Napoleon's despotic liberality of European playwrights." Mr. Patmore's letters to his wife are particularly good when they relate to fashion, and there is more complete information in their pages than could be found in a dozen books. Their ball presents are made a procession on the day of the Lord Mayor or the Eighth Soldier of 1811, with the Duke of Wellington's visit to the city ceremony, both in town, and, until within the train is worn very large. Lord Mayor's Day, the Lord Mayor's visit and the Mansion-house, with pictures great and exquisite, were crowded with visitors from metropolis, country, and with the town they company as one stands at the parties of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Mayor, Lord of the Treasury, Home Secretary and members of Parliament and the Government's opponent in every of the Lord Mayor's Day banquet rooms. On the second floor the supper-tables were laid out with the Duke of Wellington, Lord Mayor, Marie Tussaud, Johannsberg, Lafitte, Tokay, and Champagne of the finest vintages. Mr. Patmore's letters to his wife are full of interesting particulars.

The Rev. Dr. Cumming and Lazarus.—After the production of the new issue, the corporation of Bridewell Hospital has determined to erect a new fine society. This consists, at this present, of 71 members, and the Rev. Dr. Cumming is the 71 de rigueur publishing business about the exclusively confined to the Lazarus of the Bible term is not known as the publishing and publishing, consumption, social and antiquarian institutions. Missionary, Bridewell Hospital, and the Lazarus Society process. As regards into the entertainment of the Lazarus Society, the Rev. Dr. Cumming at last determined to the establishment distributing the whole society, and the Lazarus Society, and the Lazarus Society, and the Lazarus

"As he lay along
Under an oak, whose antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that brawls along this wood,"

from the mouth of one who had been observing him, to the mouth of Jaques himself. It may seem very legitimate to steal "lengths" of good poetry from a "first lord" who might be a stick and not a gold one, and the transfer may be usage of the stage; but if Shakespeare were stage manager, he never would permit it. It is a special difficulty in this play, and more or less a difficulty in all plays of Shakespeare, that the small parts are worth great interpreters. Shakespeare played the part of old Adam, which is honoured by that pleasant tradition; and the part, it is right to say, was played on Wednesday by Mr. J. Neville better than, so far as we know, he has acted anything before. Mr. Walter Lacy was a capital Touchstone, and had a most pleasant Audrey in Miss Hudspeth. Mr. Belmore came on as Audrey's rustic lover William, and, as the part is a very small one, thereby did himself double credit. From such a company as Drury Lane is gradually collecting we shall look for many who are free from the false dignity in which bad actors take shelter. In a first-rate play no part is unimportant; and if the Drury Lane company enters worthily into its work—necessities of rest allowed for—every part, whatever its technical importance, should be filled by simply the most competent actor or actress of it who is not otherwise employed. A few words must suffice to record the perfect success of the revival of the *School for Scandal* on Thursday evening. Mr. Phelps's rendering of Sir Peter Teazle was such as he only among living actors could give to it, every tone and every look being admirably directed to the presentment of the crusty but good-hearted old gentleman's character. Mrs. Herman Vezin, a most valuable actress, was delightful as Lady Teazle, and Mr. Barrett rose to the good occasion in the minor part of Sir Oliver Surface. Mr. James Anderson played Joseph Surface with a little more noise than was necessary."

OLYMPIC.—Mr. Tom Taylor's new play, in five acts, called *Settling Day*, is, we believe, entirely original, fairly but not triumphantly successful, not very well invented, but in parts very well written, strictly moral, and an hour too long. It wastes a good actor, Mr. Neville, upon an uninteresting part. For little interest can be taken in a banker hero who, having married a pretty wife, stays away six months from the bank, while a canting Sir John Dean Paul of a partner (well acted by Mr. Horace Wigan) gambles in shares with the bank money, runs the bank aground on the rock of the Stock Exchange, and comes to break his victim's dream of happiness with news of ruin, and that it is settling day for them upon the Stock Exchange. We care little for this weakly uxorious young banker, although Miss Kate Terry, as the happy wife in her first year of marriage, presents a most charming justification of his yielding to her fascination. Settling day is also the young wife's birthday, and there is a ball toward for the evening. The young banker, who makes occasional reference to a virtuous father, is taken by his wicked partner to the stockbroker's, and so is the public taken to the stockbroker's office, which is set upon the stage with so close an attention to reality; door mat and feet-wiping included, and view out of window of the entrance to the Stock Exchange; that one wonders at the convenient vanishing of all the clerks, when the young wife, who has been brought for just into the City by a stockjobbing lady of her acquaintance, is hiding behind a door and behind a stove, and hovering unconcealed in the background to overhear, in dialogue between the bank partners, the story of her husband's ruin. Both partners, carefully keeping their backs to her, go out without having seen her. They have nearly forty thousand pounds to pay the stockbroker that day, and not the means of paying. So we are taken next to the bank parlour. A highly respectable attorney has paid in forty thousand pounds of trust-money. But a highly mercurial and threadbare Company Promoter, with a touch of pathos in his reference to a sick wife at home and two children down with the measles, being snubbed by his old school-fellow the dishonest partner, once clerk in the bank he has ruined, puts the good attorney on the scent of the bank's difficulties. And the hero banker himself urges that the forty thousand shall be drawn but again, when he finds that his knavish partner had meant to appropriate the money for bank needs. There remain, however, valuable trust deeds; and these the hero partner, still but a weak hero, is content that the tempter should turn to cash if no other way of escape is discernible. Now the knavish partner has a loose fish of a nephew (Mr. G. Vincent) and in this act it is his turn to be behind a door, and by two separate incidents of eavesdropping to become possessed of the bank secrets. The hero banker's wife has a sister, a good girl, with a fortune (Miss Lydia Foote), to whom she has confided her trouble; and this sister is beloved by a young man of fortune, who strongly objects to women who know anything about money matters. She is desired also in marriage by the vulgar fish of a rogue's nephew. And here, at the beginning of the fourth act, interest in the story dies off. The hero banker has proved too weak to be interesting, and when afterwards he goes to the river side to drown himself, it is but one weakness the more. His wife's sister, when asked in marriage by her lover at the evening's ball, makes stipulations about control of her money that disgusts him, but everybody here guesses and knows that she has been making away with it heroically to save the bank, and is thought sordid only for the moment. The vulgar nephew boldly asks the hero banker for his sister-in-law's hand, on the strength of knowledge that enables him to brand that gentleman as a thief. He does in fact so brand him, and causes a sensation at the end of the fourth act, which is strictly confined to those characters in one of a suite of crowded ball-rooms, whose affairs are occupying the attention of each other. We need not tell the end. The play is well acted; admirably well by Miss Terry, who is showing dramatic powers of high order; as well as his part permits by Mr. Neville; effectively enough by Mr. Horace Wigan; by Miss Lydia Foote, with too forbidding a display of exemplary self-denials (including a gratuitous presentation of herself to the coarse clerk, gift afterwards retracted); with liveliness by Mr. Soutar as the Company Promoter, and very well by Mr. George Vincent as the fast youth with a dash of vulgar heaviness. The weakest parts of the play are the hero and the repeated incidents of eavesdropping, which are but clumsy expedients to use in working out a plot. The succeeding burlesque of *Cupid and Psyche*, which was the prettiest entertainment of its kind produced this season, has been vulgarised intolerably by giving the part of Psyche, that used to be played gracefully by Miss Louisa Moore, to Mr. Taylor, who as a man in woman's clothes transforms it into a sort of burlesque that takes from the piece all the grace there was in it.

SADLER'S WELLS.—A version of the popular Parisian drama of "Rocambole," written by Mr. Suter, and called *Baccarat; or, Knave of Hearts*, has been produced at this house, with Mr. T. Mead, Mr. George Melville, and Miss Marriott in the chief characters. The piece was somewhat loosely acted, even for a first night, but a few more rehearsals will improve this, and it will doubtless prove attractive. Miss Marriott and Mr. Mead—to say nothing of Mr. Melville—have very effective parts in it.

LONDON JOURNALS
OF YESTERDAY, MARCH 13.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Our City correspondent writes, Saturday evening:—

Great heaviness was apparent in almost every description of securities to-day. The suspension of Messrs. Attwoods, Spooner, Marshalls, and Co., of Birmingham, created dulness, and induced a number of the speculators to force sales. It is regarded as a most disastrous event, but the liabilities, it is believed, will not be so great as represented. The effect was altogether discou[illegible] operators in some of the departments pausing before they would carry out fresh transactions. No doubt this is the dark cloud that has hung over the markets the last few days, the existence of the difficulty having been known in one or two quarters, but the secret was nevertheless amazingly well kept. Nearly every class of stocks and shares declined, though towards the end of the afternoon there was rather more strength, with a partial recovery in prices. The Government broker, contrary to custom, bought £20,000 New Three per Cent. Stock. The sudden stoppage of Messrs. Attwoods, Spooner, Marshalls, and Co., bankers, of Birmingham, when it was announced this morning, took almost every one by surprise. It was well known that preliminary arrangements had been made with the Birmingham Joint-stock Bank (Limited) to take over the business, and it was generally believed they would be completed. An investigation, however, into their affairs, by the directors and manager of the latter, led at the last moment to the unpleasant discovery that the firm was insolvent. The debts and liabilities cannot fail to be very large, and the dividend, as in all these cases, will greatly depend upon the judgment displayed in the realisation of the assets. There are two other private banks in the town, which have, it is said, not suffered through this unfortunate calamity. The demand at the Bank for discount was fairly supported. There was a steady inquiry out of doors, but no pressure, though in every case the official *minimum* of 4½ per cent. was charged. The favourable effect that might have been produced by the position of the account of the Bank of France was negatived by the intelligence of the financial disaster at Birmingham, and it tended generally to create caution among the bankers and the discount brokers. The supply of capital is on the average satisfactory, a portion of the late withdrawals for dividends again working into circulation. Till the first alarm occasioned by the failure of Messrs. Attwoods, Spooner, Marshalls, and Co., shall have passed, the deposits from the country are not likely to augment. The joint-stock banks charged for their advances 4½ per cent., and they were not too ready to exhaust their resources. The rates for six months' bills have slightly improved, showing for the moment that there is no expected reduction in the rate of discount. On Thursday and Friday last the quotation was 5 per cent.; it has since increased to 5½ per cent., and it is not every broker that would do them at this enhanced quotation. There was no gold sent into the Bank. On the other hand, no withdrawals took place, showing the absence of foundation for yesterday's reports. It appears that the *Australasian*, which sailed to-day for New York, took out only £196 in specie. Very little demand was experienced at the Stock Exchange to-day for money, and the rate throughout the hours of business was 3½ to 4 per cent.—(Herald.)

AMERICA.—Per *Europa* mail steamer the following telegrams have reached us from our own correspondent:—

New York, Feb. 28.—Richmond papers of the 24th state that an advance by Gen. Grant upon that city is daily expected, and it is believed to be only delayed by the weather.

Washington despatches report that all non-combatants have been ordered from the army, and that a great battle before Richmond is imminent.

Gen. Grant has written a letter to Representative Washburne, of Illinois, in which he says that after a few more days of Federal success the Confederate armies will be placed in a situation whence they cannot escape.

The prohibition of publication by the Richmond papers of the military movements in North and South Carolina is continued.

The *Louisville Journal* of yesterday states that it has good reasons for anticipating a development of Confederate strategy which will startle the country. Private despatches from Louisville received in this city state that, in consequence of this announcement, the editor of the journal has been arrested and his office seized by order of General Palmer.

General Joseph E. Johnston has been ordered to report to General Lee for immediate service. It is believed that he will replace General Beauregard in command of the forces confronting Sherman, that General having asked to be relieved on account of ill-health.

General Lee reports the occupation of the Chattanooga and Knoxville Railway by General Vaughan's cavalry, and the capture of the Federal garrisons at Athens and Sweetwater.

Confederate accounts of the evacuation of Charleston state that the three best Confederate ironclads were run high up Cooper River and saved. All Government *matériel* was either removed, destroyed, or rendered useless, and General Hardee's army withdrawn intact to Kingstree, whence it could readily reinforce or co-operate with Beauregard.

Refugees recently arrived in Vicksburg contradict the reported intention of the Confederates to evacuate Mobile, and assert that the late removal of troops and munitions from that city to Selma and Montgomery was for the defence of those places against an anticipated advance by Thomas.

Governor Fenton, of New York, has tendered to the War Department 10,000 State Militia for 100 days' garrison duty at Savannah, Charleston, and Wilmington, but by the advice of General Grant the offer has been declined.

General Lee, in a letter to Confederate Representative Barksdale, dated the 18th, considers the employment of slaves in the army both expedient and necessary, on the ground that the white population alone cannot supply the necessities of a long war. He declares that they have the requisite qualifications for, and believes they would speedily become good soldiers, and recommends that a call for those who will volunteer upon the condition of their freedom be immediately authorised by Congress.

Governor Vance, in a proclamation to the people of North Carolina, declares that the only dangers which threaten the cause of Southern independence are the depression consequent upon recent reverses and the risk of internal dissension. The muster-rolls of the Confederacy show the record of 400,000 soldiers, but thousands upon thousands of them are absent without leave. To entreat, to shame, or to drive these men back to the defence of their country's standard, and to secure the transport of the hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain and stores of provisions now rotting in the depositories of the South for want of that transport, should be the object of the hour, and when all party bitterness shall be laid aside, and each man standing by his neighbour shall do his whole duty, the liberty and glory of the nation will be insured. He also, in a speech, warns the Southern people that if they do not promptly unite and efficiently act, the fields from which they produced such abundant harvests last year will this year be ploughed by the foe.

Gold, 202. The *Europa* takes out $13,100 in specie.

New York, March 2.—General Johnston assumed command of the forces confronting Sherman on the 23d ult.

Despatches from Charlotte, North Carolina, of the 25th ult., report all quiet, and intimate that Sherman was moving towards the sea-coast.

The steamer *Arago*, from Charleston on the 26th ult., brings a rumour of the capture of Augusta by a detachment of Sherman's army, and the statement that Columbia, South Carolina, had been burnt in retaliation upon the citizens for firing from the houses upon the Federal troops while passing through the city.

Richmond papers also report a conflagration in Columbia, but do not mention its origin.

General Gilmore states that with Charleston 450 cannon, eight locomotives, and much other railway *matériel* came into his possession. Deserters to his lines state that Hardee crossed the Santee River to join Johnston on the 25th ult., and that on the 19th 12,000 men from Hood's late army passed through Augusta with the same object.

Confederate accounts of the 28th ult. report Grant massing his forces in the vicinity of Hatcher's Run. Lee was fully prepared to engage him should he attack.

The Federal Generals Crook and Kelly, captured at Cumberland, Maryland, were consigned to Libby Prison, Richmond, on the

Richmond journals of the 27th ult. discuss the policy of the evacuation of that city. Some believe that it would greatly increase the strength of the military situation, by concentrating all forces in the interior; while others declare that the abandonment of the capital would prove the downfall of the Confederacy. The *Enquirer* complains of the absence of many of the members of Congress from their seats in this present trying hour to the nation.

Both Houses of the Washington Congress have authorized the new loan of $600,000,000 asked for by Mr. Fessenden.

Gold, 196. Exchange, 108½, in gold. Sixes, 1881, Coupons, 110½; Five-Twenties, Coupons, 110½; New York Central, 104½; Erie, 71½; Illinois Central, 117¾. Cotton, 83c. Breadstuffs and provisions dull and declining. Sugar inactive. Coffee firm.—(Times.)

The following are Reuter's telegrams per *Europa*:—

New York, March 2, Morning.—The Charleston correspondent of the *Herald* on the 26th announces that official news has been received that Sherman had burned Columbia in retaliation for his troops being fired upon from the houses. The *Herald's* correspondent at Hilton Head on the 26th does not confirm the capture of Augusta.

Charlotte papers denounce the shelling of Columbia by Sherman without warning, and before the women and children had left the town. Several citizens were shot down after the occupation. Charlotte despatches of the 25th report that no alarm was felt there. The direction in which Sherman is moving is not stated, but he is supposed to be making a flank movement. The weather and the condition of the roads interfere with military movements. Sherman's headquarters are at Columbia.

The *Herald* thinks that the Southern despatches show that Sherman, after sending Beauregard, Hardee, and Bragg, upon a false scent to the northward, has moved to the east to form a junction with Schofield from Wilmington.

The *Richmond Examiner* inveighs against the idea that the evacuation of Richmond would not damage the Confederacy, and declares that it would result in the loss of all respect for the authority of the Confederate Government, the disintegration of the army, and the abandonment of the scheme of the Southern Confederacy.

The *Enquirer* says that the enemy have lately thrown their forces across the lines of easy congressional retreat, since when the members of Congress have left Richmond one by one, until only the skeleton of the Legislature remains, which is rapidly diminished to a number of members insufficient to form a quorum. If the President is firm, and does not imitate the congressional example, he will be esteemed as the founder of a new people, and his name will be written with Washington. T[illegible]l. Should he, however, abandon[illegible]al instances can be found to illustrate his disgrace.

The *Sentinel* says, in view of the opening of the campaign by two armies destined to wrestle for Richmond as the prize, it would be proper to put the capital into fighting trim, and recommends the departure of useless non-combatants and consumers.

Grant has marched his troops out of Hatcher's Run. It is supposed to make another effort to gain the south side of the railroad. The condition of the roads, however, has caused a temporary abandonment of the movement.

The *Petersburg Express* of the 25th believes that an important battle will be fought within two or three days.

It is reported that Sheridan has sent an expedition to ascertain if preparations are making for Lee to fall back upon Lynchburg.

Forrest has assumed the command of the cavalry in Mississippi, east of Louisiana and West Tennessee, and threatens to exterminate all Confederate stragglers, robbers, and deserters.

The House of Representatives have passed a bill, to become valid on April 1, increasing the duties on liquors and spun silk, and imposing a duty of 5 cents per pound on raw cotton, 20 on crude petroleum, 15 on coal oils, 15 cents per pound on tobacco stems, 50 cents per cwt on railroad iron, increasing the tonnage duty to 30 cents, and repealing the act forbidding the exportation of guano from the islands discovered by Americans.

Lincoln, in reply to the committee informing him of his re-election, acknowledged with gratitude that the people continued to have confidence in him, and he accepted the trust with its yet onerous and perplexing duties and responsibilities.

Lincoln has approved the Fortifications Bill, the appropriations for which have been reduced to half their original amount.

A privateer steamer, mounting 6 guns, was reported off the western extremity of Cuba on the 9th ult.

The steamers *Moravian*, *Edinburgh*, *New York*, and *Pennsylvania* have arrived out.

March 2 (Evening).—General Johnstone has issued an order dated Charlotte, 25th February, assuming the command of the army of Tennessee and of all troops in the department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. He says he takes the command with strong hope, because he will be assisted in council on the field by the talents and skill of the general he succeeds. The *New York Daily News* estimates Johnstone's army at 90,000 men.

The *Richmond Inquirer* says:—"The air is filled with alarming rumours. Every fear has found voice, every ear is opened to its tale."

Measures of precaution are considered to presage disaster. At a mass meeting of the people resolutions were passed declaring their unalterable purpose to achieve independence.

The Senate has adopted the amendment increasing the duty on tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cheroots. It has also passed the House Bill taxing sales ½ per cent.

The sales of 7 30 Bonds since February 1 amount to $76,000,000, leaving $111,000,000 unsold.

March 2, 10 p.m.—Sherman has occupied and burnt Columbia. It is reported that he moved east of Charlotte, and joined Schofield on Monday last.—(Herald.)

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—Mr. Reuter supplies the following:—

Advices received here from Mexico, *via* Havannah, state that the garrison of Oaxaca, numbering 7,000 men, surrendered unconditionally to General Bazaine on the 9th ult. Diaz attempted to escape, but was arrested and shot. The French troops have annihilated the guerillas commanded by Romera and Roga. It is reported that no quarter was given. Romera was shot.

According to a despatch from San Francisco, Mazatlan was in a disturbed condition. Guerilla encounters were frequent.

A report had reached New Orleans from Matamoras that Maximilian had forbidden the issue of clearances to American ports, and that the American Consul had been expelled from Matamoras.—(Post.)

THE ADDRESS OF JUAREZ TO THE MEXICANS.—The following is the text of this document, which is dated "National Palace" Chihuahua, January 1st:—

"Mexicans,—After three years of an unequal and bloody struggle against the legions of the invader, which treason brought to our country, we are yet resolved, as on the first day, to go on defending our independence and liberty against despotism. It is true that we have been unfortunate; fortune has often been adverse to us, but the cause of Mexico, which is the cause of right and justice, has not succumbed, and will never succumb, because there are yet true Mexicans left in whose bosoms the sacred fire of patriotism burns on. In whatever section of the Republic they may take up arms to defend our flag, there our country will live on, and there, as here, the earnest and energetic protest of right against wrong will be ever heard. Let the unwise man who has accepted the sad mission of being the instrument to enslave a free people understand and remember that treason, the breach of the faith pledged in the preliminaries of Soledad, and the recognition and adherence dictated by the foreign bayonets which support him, are the only titles he is able to present in his pretensions to rule; that his throne cannot rely upon the free will of the nation, since it is built with the blood of thousands of Mexicans he has slaughtered for no other reason than because they were defending their liberties and rights; that the traitors who called him and those who under the pressure of force bear his fatal influence or submit to his rules will have to remember that they are Mexicans, who cannot leave to their children an inheritance of infamy; and during 11 years of cruel and unrelenting war against a far stronger enemy we have learnt to reconquer our independence, and shall accomplish it by employing the same elements that were at the disposal of our oppressors [illegible] like, perhaps, to think of his awkward position, and, instead of accepting the truths of our words, will reject them with scorn and contempt. Conscience, that never forgets nor forgives, will avenge us. In the midst of the bustle of his Court, in the dead silence of night, in the banquets, and even in the intimacy of home, always and everywhere it will haunt and importune him with remembrance of his crime, without allowing him a moment of peace to enjoy the fruits of his misdeeds. The hour of atonement will strike, and the disappointment and remorse of the tyrant, of the traitors, and of all those who mock us, revelling at the vicissitudes of our country, will be unavailing, for the national judgment will be inflexible and stern. Mexicans! that hour will come, do not doubt it, as it did come in the year 1821 for our old oppressors. Let us hope, then; but let hope, acting with the same heroic resolution of Hidalgo and Zaragoza, with the activity of Morelos and with the constancy and self-denial of Guerrero, kindle and increase the sacred fire which shall bring forth the conflagration which shall destroy the tyrants and traitors that dishonour our land. Mexicans! Those of you compelled by misfortune to live under the power of usurpation should not submit to the load of shame that overwhelms you. Do not suffer yourselves to be deceived by the perfidious insinuations of the partisans of accomplished facts, for they are, and ever have been, the partisans of despotism. The existence of arbitrary power is a permanent violence against right and justice, which neither time nor the pressure of arms will ever justify, and which we must destroy for the honour of Mexico and of mankind. Such is our task. Help us, if you would not deserve the name of craven slaves of a foreign tyrant! And you Mexicans who in these times of common danger are fighting against our oppressors, go on with the heroism displayed hitherto, without suffering yourselves to be discouraged by misfortune, without fearing danger, without desponding on account of the desertion of some of our countrymen. Those will, perhaps, return to our ranks to blot out the infamous stains of traitors; but if they should not do it, if they should obstinately drag on in their degradation, pity them, for in the midst of their joys and distinction they are very unhappy. The consciousness of their being at the same time Mexicans and the subjects of a foreign despot will be the horrible torment that shall wither and consume their contemptible existence. Do not forget that the defence of our country and our liberty is for us an [illegible]y, because by it we d[illegible]d our own [illegible] dignity of our wives and children, the honour and dignity of all men. [illegible] for this reason generous supporters [illegible] home and abroad, who by their writings [illegible] their influence, and by their resources [illegible] wishing ardently the safety of our country. Renew, therefore, your efforts, and be assured that time, our constancy, our union, and our activity will reward our sacrifices by the ultimate triumph of the sacred cause we defend. Mexicans! he who addresses you, faithful to his duty and to his conscience, will devote all his energy to the national defence; will promote it by all the means in his power, and, with your support and co-operation, will maintain high and without humiliation the flag of independence, of liberty, and of progress, which Mexico conquered by the heroic courage of her warriors and by the precious blood of her children.—BENITO JUAREZ."—(Daily News.)

One of the foremost politicians in France, and one of the most prominent actors in the *coup d'état*, has been removed by death from the Councils of the Emperor. The architects of the Second Empire are rapidly passing away, and Louis Napoleon, still in the prime of life, has already been summoned to the deathbeds of several of his early associates. St. Arnaud was the first to fall; M. Billault and M. Mocquard have been among the last, and the Duke de Morny is now added to the number. The Emperor's nature would be more or less than human if he could witness without a profound sense of melancholy this early mortality among the faithful few who through evil report and good report have been the devoted adherents of his dynasty. [illegible] were such as Mr. Kinglake has portrayed with so much personal animosity, or his fatalism as blank as we might infer from his own *Life of Cæsar*, he could not fail to be reminded by these losses of the precarious tenure of earthly power. It was only the other day that the Marquis de Boissy ventured to predict in the French Senate the anarchy that would follow the Emperor's death. We have more faith in the stability of his throne, but we cannot forget, and the Emperor of all men cannot forget, that the cause which is now identified with the glory and interests of France was represented but fourteen years ago by a handful of conspirators. Had not such instruments as St. Arnaud, Persigny, Fleury, and Morny been ready to hand in December, 1851, the history of France would probably have taken a different course. The Emperor and the Empire have survived two of them, and are now, to all appearance independent of individual support, but it cannot be disguised that the "*parti Imperialiste*" has well-nigh died out. It may be that it has done its work and has no longer any part to play, but this is more than wise men would predict with confidence. One generation is but a short period for the final accomplishment of a dynastic change, and the Emperor's reign has not yet overpast the half of that term. The President of the Corps Législatif may easily be replaced, but [illegible] one can foretell what sudden turn in the politics of a nation so fruitful in revolutions may cause his Sovereign to miss the daring and versatile counsels of the Duke de Morny. He was not a great man, nor was he a statesman who in this country would ever have commanded public homage or respect. If he was not the reckless and heartless speculator whom Mr. Kinglake holds up to our contempt, he was certainly a political adventurer of that type which Englishmen do not love or trust. His parentage was no fault of his own, but whatever indulgence may be extended to the irregularities of a King, his left-handed relation to the reigning Monarch through his mother, Queen Hortense, would have given him no advantage in the ranks of an aristocracy like ours. His social popularity, however, was in a great measure due to his own gifts and accomplishments. By natural disposition as well as by education he was eminently qualified to shine in French society. Adopted as the son of a French nobleman, he was brought up under the care of Madame de Souza, the mother of his reputed father, the Count de Flahaut. He distinguished himself at school and college, served with honour in Algeria, and had even then the credit of intellectual interests above those of a mere soldier or man of the world. Long before the Revolution of 1848 he had e[illegible] a reputation of licentiousness even b[illegible] what Paris regards as venial, for rare a[illegible]city and skill in commercial and financial enterprises, for literary ability in the lighter departments of vaudevilles and *vers de société*, and for more solid acquirements in political knowledge. Up to that time, however, or rather until the *coup d'état* of 1851, he filled a very subordinate place in the French Legislature. He was nominally a supporter of M. Guizot, and occasionally spoke in the Chamber, especially on the question of the home sugar manufacture, in which he was largely interested, and he had the foresight to indicate, through an article in the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*, the dangers which proved fatal the very next month to the Government of Louis Philippe. Upon that event he resumed those audacious speculations which, notwithstanding an enormous expenditure and some unlucky strokes, have several times made him one of the richest subjects in Europe. It was the crisis of the *coup d'état* which gave him the opportunity of displaying a disciplined nerve and coolness which is not uncommon among gamblers, but which few gamblers combine with other qualifications for political success. Many stories are told of his composure on this occasion which remind us of Richelieu [illegible] and it is certain that he took the [illegible]sibility of countersigning, as Mi[illegible] the Interior, the most arbitrary de[illegible] What is more remarkable is that, ha[illegible] content with comparative obscurity in quiet times, he should have retired from office in January, 1852, and left to others the consolidation of the edifice which he had risked so much to found. This passage in his career has never been fully explained, but it is more than probable that he really preferred the exciting occupations of a semi-revolutionary period to the dull routine of official life. Two years later the Emperor found him a place exactly to his mind in the Presidency of the Corps Législatif, where he enjoyed an ample sphere for his brilliant powers of repartee, and exercised, with little trouble to himself, a great ascendancy over minds of a far higher order. There is an old Latin saying that consummate address in politics is as hard to attain as the height of moral virtue. It may be so, but certainly an approximation to it is far more common, perhaps because it is much oftener attempted. The example of the Duke de Morny is not, we fear, calculated to inspire French youth with a high ideal of the political art. He belonged to a class of public men whom it would be equally untender and unphilosophical to call immoral, but who may properly be described as unmoral, so little relation do their motives and actions bear to any received standard of morality. The first Napoleon spoke with approbation of people who have their hearts in their heads, and this pregnant Napoleonian idea was not cast upon a barren soil. French politicians have generally known how to keep their consciences and their intellects in separate compartments, and those of the Duke de Morny's school would smile at the idea of consulting the former in State affairs. Life was to him one long game of chance; he was for ever projecting new companies on a scale of stupendous magnitude; and he carried into politics the temperament if not the principles of the gamester. Sometimes he compromised his Imperial master by an unscrupulous use of secret information for his private aggrandizement, but the scandal blew over, and the luck was sure to be in his favour at last. Everything, it was said, turned to gold in his hands, and his winning manners conciliated those who least admired him. Even in English society he was a favourite, while the splendour of his embassy to St. Petersburg not only captivated a young Russian heiress, but materially contributed to re-establish an amicable feeling between France and Russia. And so, after rendering eminent services to the House of Napoleon and realizing every object of his own ambition, he has vanished from the political stage, leaving perhaps few besides personal friends to regret him, but few besides personal enemies to speak bitterly of his memory. He will not be numbered among those whose patriotism has been unalloyed with selfishness, and whose glory has been achieved in the pursuit of duty; but he has fairly won for himself a place by the side of the Emperor whom he so wonderfully resembled in features and bearing, and whose marvellous fortunes will certainly confer immortality, for good or evil, on all who are connected with their rise.—(Times.)

A few years ago nothing seemed more improbable than that the death of M. de Morny would one day be deplored as a severe loss to the cause of liberty in France. No one of the subordinate actors in the *coup d'état* came in for a larger share of the condemnation which that act provoked throughout Europe. His part in it was the most prominent and, perhaps, the most offensive; its success was due in a very large degree to his coolness, confidence, and courage; he was coupled with the Prince President in those passionate diatribes which the very writers would now hardly read without a smile. The criticism was not unjust or extravagant. No one could tell the uses to which the power thus acquired would be put, or conceive an idea of the advantages which the Emperor would confer upon the country, which by its endorsement authorised all his acts. M. de Morny, like his illustrious relative, survived the odium he had incurred, and his offences against liberty were forgotten in the hopes which his advocacy of liberty engendered. He employed all his influence since the *coup d'état* in favour of liberty, and in the different positions which he has occupied in the Imperial service he has done much to spread the conviction he himself entertained most profoundly, that so far from a restoration of liberty being dangerous to the Empire it would give it all the strength and security yet wanting. The different speeches he has addressed to the Corps Législatif, over whose debates he presided with a tact, temper, impartiality, and authority which can hardly be found united in any successor, have shown for a long time that he was dissatisfied with the slow pace with which the re-establishment of liberty was pursued, and desired much speedier and more thorough measures; and M. Emile de Girardin tells us that he said but a short time ago, "So profound is my conviction upon this point"—that the return of liberty in France ought not to be delayed any longer in the interest of the Empire—"that I should be prepared, whatever it might cost me, to resign the Presidency of the Corps Législatif and return to the Ministry of the Interior, if my presence there should be considered imperatively necessary." M. de Morny knew what the much decried liberty of the old *régime* was from his own experience, and he was not afraid of it for the Empire. A man of great shrewdness, coolness, and audacity, he did not scruple to lend himself to the violation of the law and the suppression of liberty to place his relative upon the throne of France and establish his own fortunes, but he had none of that fear and hatred of liberty which are the besetting passions of most of the Emperor's councillors. The *entourage* of the Emperor consists either of men who stood by him in poverty and exile, who dreamed his dreams, and joined in his rash enterprises, and since fortune favoured him have enjoyed wealth and honours, which in some sense they have earned, and of the second and third public men of the old *régime* whom the vast prizes offered by the abstention from public life of their former leaders attracted to his service. Both these classes have very good reasons for resisting any modification of the present system. Every approach to liberty is a blow at their power. If, by an extension of the attributes of the Chambers, and no abandonment of the system by which the elections are made in many parts of the country a mere farce, the intellect and ability of the country should be rallied round the Empire, these men would have to give way. They cannot hold their own against the orators and statesmen who at present stand aloof from the Emperor, and they will fight to the utmost against every liberal proposition as a menace to their official existence. The Duke de Morny had no such apprehensions. If his peculiar relationship to the Emperor had not assured him against all danger of being relegated to a secondary position, he would yet have had thorough reliance on his own ability to stand his ground. And the Duke de Morny had the interest of the Emperor and his dynasty deeply at heart. While other Ministers of the Empire would sacrifice that interest to their own he would have made great sacrifices to promote it. He knew that it was unsafe to keep France very long without liberty; he knew, too, that it was unnecessary and unwise to do so. The Napoleonic dynasty has a strength which the elder Bourbons and the House of Orleans wanted in the faith of so large a majority of the people—the most ignorant and unin[illegible], perhaps, but still a majority—in the Napoleons. Supported by that popular religion a Sovereign could even conjure up, without the slightest danger, storms which would have swept away other dynasties. Liberty might be given to France without the slightest danger; its grant would dissolve the old parties in the nation; and although the Chambers might be the scene of violent debates—although candidates for power would intrigue against each other and the Government, and the measures of the Government might often be rejected—the dynasty and the sovereign power in its main features would be left unassailed; or if they must be assaulted it would be well that the assault should be made whilst the Emperor himself is there to repel it, and that liberty should not be denied until France can force it from the weak hands of a woman and a boy. The Emperor has sustained in the death of the Duke de Morny almost the greatest loss that could have befallen him. The duke was a councillor in whose sincerity and devotion he could place implicit faith, the keenness of whose observation and the shrewdness of whose judgment he has often tried. The loss of M. Mocquard must have been a sad blow to the Emperor, but the death of M. de Morny is a greater one. It is seldom that a Sovereign can find a friend whose judgment is sound and independent; whose motives are beyond suspicion. But such a friend the Emperor had in M. de Morny, and in his premature death he deplores a loss greater than most Sovereigns have ever had to mourn, because few or none have had so much to lose. But a small part of the cares which harass the Emperor concern himself, and his measures have a far wider scope than the mere consolidation of his own power. His dearest object is the establishment of his dynasty. The fortunes of his son occupy all his thoughts. Whilst M. de Morny lived, and many years of life seemed yet before him, the Emperor could brave the designs of his enemies, and look to the chances of death with composure, believing that his wife and son would have one friend in whose courage, ability, and devotion they could unhesitatingly trust.—(Herald.)

THE STOPPAGE OF ATTWOODS, SPOONER, AND CO'S. BANK.—The following has reached us dated Birmingham, Saturday evening:—

The people of this town and the surrounding district awoke this morning to hear of an occurrence which is, perhaps, as great a calamity as has ever befallen any locality. The stoppage of a bank must be always attended with more or less of hardship, disaster, and misery, but this is a case very far out of the ordinary way in that respect. Here was a bank occupying the very highest place in public confidence, persons in almost every rank and station of life resorting to it, and in countless instances consigning their all to its keeping. When Birmingham retired to rest last night very few persons had the slightest idea of the great disaster impending. This morning, soon after daylight, the sad news spread like wildfire; the local papers told the story, but people, unwilling to believe, poured into New-street to be convinced of the truth. On the door of the bank the following was posted:—

"It is with feelings of the deepest concern and distress we announce that, owing to circumstances over which we have no control, we are compelled to suspend payment.

"ATTWOODS, SPOONER, MARSHALLS, AND CO."

There was no longer room to doubt the occurrence of the terrible disaster which rumour had told; the excitement and consternation arising from such a blow may be imagined, the effect of it is to be felt hereafter. It is yet too early to estimate it; but the feeling of dismay spread abroad, depicted in thousands of faces to-day, told of the anticipated misery and ruin. Between nine and ten o'clock this morning there were signs that the news of the stoppage had reached the district; from the agricultural localities especially the early trains brought in hundreds, for in all probability more than three-fourths of the neighbouring population kept their accounts at Attwoods'. Persons of every class deposited their moneys there; in countless cases, too, these were the hard savings of the humblest. There were deposits in the bank which had remained untouched for a generation. Who would have dared to venture the expression of a doubt as to the stability of Attwoods and Spooner? Such was the tone of public feeling. In these circumstances it is needless to say that the ruin will be widespread, and affect an immense number of persons and interests. Ladies, and others of the sex in lower stations, were a very numerous class of depositors; trust moneys, the funds belonging to different societies, and many other instances might be named in which the amounts were deposited at this bank. It has been stated that the number of depositors was 2,500; we have reason to believe it was nearer 3,000. The highest amount we heard of in any one deposit is £15,000; but there was an immense number of very small sums; and people have gone on full of confidence placing their deposits with the firm, yet there is little doubt that the bank ought to have been closed years ago. The accounts of merchants, manufacturers, and others of that class were not so numerous as they were a few years ago; many have been transferred to joint-stock companies; but there was still a sufficient number of such accounts with this firm to do an immense amount of mischief, and the inconvenience felt to-day was enormous, mitigated as it was to some extent by the assistance afforded by the joint-stock companies. Not the slightest indication was experienced of a run on either of the other private banks, but all through the day the crowd remained in front of "Attwoods," gazing on the dingy walls, still seeming to doubt whether the Old Bank, to which a sort of homage has been paid for two or three generations—the honoured name of which was a magical word transmitted from father to son—had really closed. Far into the evening the people lingered in front of the building. There were rumours to-day of cases of "peculiar hardship," arising from the circumstance of amounts of money being received at the bank up to the last moment; but these are not "peculiar" cases; they are of invariable and inevitable occurrence when a bank suspends payment, so that whatever may have been the faults of the firm there is no blame which can be fairly imputed to them on that account. It is right, too, to add that when the contemplated arrangement for an amalgamation with the Joint-Stock Bank was finally broken off there was scarcely the delay of an hour in determining to close the bank. A meeting of the creditors has been called for Thursday next; pending that we offer no opinion as to the probable realisation. The petition in bankruptcy was filed on behalf of Mr. Henry Marshall, the only surviving partner.—(Times.)

France.

PARIS: MARCH 14, 1865.

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE DE MORNY.

This solemn ceremony took place yesterday, as announced, in presence of an extraordinary concourse of the population. For hours before the time fixed for assembling at the Hotel of the Presidency, the whole line of march was thickly occupied. On the Esplanade of the Invalides a half-battery of artillery was posted, firing from the morning a gun each hour, and afterwards the salvoes prescribed by the regulations officially published. From the residence of the deceased to the Church of the Madeleine the whole line was kept by troops placed at each side; from the Rue St.-Dominique to the Place de la Concorde by a battalion of the Garde de Paris; on the Place to the Rue St.-Honoré, by the 65th and 92d of the Line; and thence to the Church, by a regiment of the Grenadiers of the Guard. In addition, a large number of troops added to the imposing character of the proceedings by moving in the cortége. The whole façade of the Legislative Palace looking on the river was completely covered with black, and on the top of each column was inscribed the motto—*Pro Patriâ et Imperatore!* A shield bearing the coat of arms of the deceased occupied the centre, and in front below, sto[illegible]delabra on which burned funereal lights.

On Sunday the Salle des Gardes of the palace, which communicates with the portico, had been converted into a chapelle ardente. In the midst, rose a catafalque with black draperies ornamented with silver. Candelabra and funereal lamps were arranged around. In the evening, the coffin containing the body was placed on this erection, an ecclesiastic praying at the right and a sister of charity at the left. Four Zouaves of the Guard, relieved from time to time, acted as a guard of honour. The body remained there until the moment arrived yesterday for finally removing it.

At twelve precisely a salvo of fifteen guns announced that all the preliminary preparations had been completed and that the procession was about to move. The funeral car, a magnificent structure, was drawn by six horses, caparisoned with black cloth studded with silver stars. At the four corners were allegorical figures veiled with black crepe, and on the summit was the ducal coronet, also covered with a black veil. Following the car

was a master of the ceremonies, who carried on a velvet cushion the decorations of the deceased. The chief mourners were the Count de Flahaut, the Marquis de La Valette, M. Boitelle, Prefect of Police, and M. de Marpont, an intimate friend of the deceased. The corners of the pall were held by M. Rouher, Minister of State; M. Schneider, Vice-President of the Legislative Body, M. de Royer, First President of the Court of Accounts; and the Duke de Persigny, member of the Privy Council. The Emperor was represented by General Fleury, First Equerry to his Majesty; Prince Napoleon by Colonel Ferri-Pisani, his aide-de-camp; and the Princess Mathilde by General Bougenel, her chevalier-d'honneur. Then followed the Ministers, the members of the Privy Council, a deputation from the Senate, and almost the whole of the Legislative Body, in full costume, wearing swords and with crape on the arm. In the cortège were a large number of Senators, Councillors of State, and members of the Courts and Tribunals; the Constituted Bodies, the Academies, and Faculties; also, nearly the whole of the members of the Jockey Club; many directors of railways, several of the Chevé Choral Society, which the Duke patronised; and a deputation of the Paris Cricket Club, of which he was President. The Prefect of the Seine, and the Municipal Council, were also in the cortège; in fact, the highest personages in the financial, industrial, and commercial world joined in this manifestation of public feeling. The army, to which the Duke de Morny had belonged in his younger days, was represented by a large number of officers of all grades, Marshal Magnan leading the march at the head of his staff. The military honours were rendered by the troops of the garrison of Paris, distributed in the following order:—mounted guard and chasseurs; the 27th and 53d of the line, and 2d foot chasseurs. These troops preceded the car; then followed the second Grenadiers of the Guard, the 63d of the line, two batteries of artillery, and the 6th horse chasseurs. The number of private carriages was almost unexampled, extending, when the religious ceremony was being performed, all up the Boulevard Malesherbes, at one time beyond the new church.

All the front of the Madeleine was hung with black cloth; and inside, a magnificent catafalque to receive the coffin was erected before the choir, surrounded with thousands of wax tapers. The church was not large enough to contain the crowd of persons who had obtained tickets to enter. The body was received at the entrance of the church by the Abbé Deguerry, the curé of the church, with his assistant clergy, and escorted to the place appointed to receive it. The religious service was celebrated by the ecclesiastic just named, and the absolution was given by the Archbishop of Paris.

When the religious ceremony had terminated, the cortège set out for Père-Lachaise along the Boulevards in the following order: A regiment of mounted chasseurs; Marshal Magnan and his staff; a battalion of foot-chasseurs; the Guard of Paris; Marshal Regnault de St. Jean-d'Angély at the head of the Grenadiers of the Guard; a number of mourning coaches; the funeral car; two carriages of the Court and one of Prince Napoleon; then the equipages of all the dignitaries, functionaries, and the private friends of the deceased; the procession was closed by a brigade of infantry, a brigade of cavalry, and a body of artillery. The crowd was so dense along the whole line of march that all circulation was completely interrupted, and everywhere the populace received with the same sentiments of respect the passage of the funeral procession. From time to time the military bands played funeral symphonies intermingled with the rolling of the drum. The cortège which left the Madeleine at one did not arrive at the cemetery until three. Over the grave farewell addresses were delivered by M. Schneider, as Vice-President of the Legislative Body, and by M. Rouher, as Minister of State. The weather was exceedingly fine the whole day, and all the arrangements were so perfect that no confusion arose at any time.

M. Rouland's speech in the Senate has excited very considerable attention, and the Paris journals remark on it rather extensively. We have rarely seen a greater variety of opinions put forward on a single subject than the honble. senator's observations have produced, some of our contemporaries affirming that all this religious contest can only terminate by a separation between Church and State, others recommending an alteration in the Concordat, and others, again, denying that the evil is by any means so serious as some persons allege. Of the first opinion is the *Presse*, which says:—

"Let us repeat, that the question cannot be solved on the conditions on which it is now placed. The bishops, in the name of conscience, demand the rights of the Church, politicians, in the name of civil society, uphold the rights of the State. But as the whole of the questions trench, in one way or another, upon matters of faith, it is a fatal struggle between the two powers. An agreement based on a concordat or a written convention is necessarily of a transitory kind; it is unavoidably subordinate to circumstances, expedients, and the variable dispositions of Governments; it may serve to stave off conflicts, but cannot suppress them. In order that the two powers may not clash, they must go side by side, without ever being able to meet each other. For one and for the other, the indispensable condition of their liberty is separation."

The *Temps* also is in favour of separation, its remarks running in this manner:—

"M. Rouland showed that appeals for abuse of authority were without legal sanction, and if we rightly understood his peroration, he asked for a new law 'made equitably in the interest of the State and religion, and which with its necessary authority should put an end to uneasiness and doubt.' He therefore wishes that the system of regulation and repression should be strengthened. We have no objection. If the demonstration of the impuissance of repression in religious matters is yet to be made, let it be done at once. The results will be seen. The separation of Church and State does not the less remain the only solution possible. It has not the good fortune to please M. Rouland, but, in politics the question is not to say what pleases or displeases but to find out what is possible, and to reject that which is not."

The *Avenir* thinks that free discussion is quite sufficient to remedy the existing differences, and that truth must in the end prevail:—

"[illegible]d," it says, "complained of the doctrines proclaimed and propagated by the Ultramontane party. He spoke of the Syllabus, the Index, the canon law, and the authority of councils, for which the absolute authority of the Pope has been substituted. But what is all that to him? That the maxims of Rome are the same now as under Innocent III.; that Pius IX. speaks the language of Gregory VII.; that the Pope has or has not the right to decide what books are canonical, to create and promulgate new dogmas—we again ask what does it signify to M. Rouland, and especially to the Council of State? All these matters belong, not to politics, but to reason, and will not long resist philosophical inquiry and free controversy. The State therefore has nothing to do with them. Let it break its particular alliances with all the Churches, let it equally protect all religions as long as they keep within their proper limits, which it must never allow them to pass, and then let everything else be left to free discussion and the spirit of the age. When the State shall have thus recovered the plenitude of its rights, and have resigned whatever does belong to its essence, the problem of the alliance of the State and the priesthood will not be solved, for the very excellent reason that it will be insolvable, having ceased to exist."

The *France* looks at matters in rather an optimist spirit, and seems to think that the higher clergy are misrepresented. Its remarks are to this wise:—

"We will not contest the substantial truth of facts; the maxims, tendencies, and manœuvres of the Ultramontane party are well known. That party is without doubt extremely active; it agitates in France, intrigues at Rome, and endeavours to lead away the clergy and the bishops. But is it as powerful as M. Rouland appears to think? Can it be true that the French clergy, which can boast of so many eminent men, suffer themselves to be seized upon and dominated over by this influence? Does M. Louis Veuillot—an eloquent pamphleteer, no doubt, but still only a pamphleteer—condemned by two of our bishops, really hold the French Episcopate in leading strings? Have not the doctrines of the *Monde* been disavowed in the most formal manner by the Bishop of Grenoble, the Archbishop of Paris, and in the Senate itself by Cardinal Donnet? In short, is the situation of so grave a character that the present laws are not only found to be powerless, but that it is urgent to devise remedies, and that society is in danger if recourse be not had to new measures, and if energetic precautions be not taken? And here we cannot share the fears and pre-occupations brought to the tribune of the Senate by M. Rouland. Ultramontanism is only a phantom; its influence is altogether negative; it prevents religion from resuming its legitimate authority in modern society; and it is a danger only in that point of view. But to assert that it is a serious menace to our civilization, our great principles of liberty and equality, legislation, and society, is, in our view, to direct public attention to an imaginary peril, and avert it from real dangers. No, the Church of France is not responsible for the exaggerations of certain prelates, and civil society is too powerful to have need of fresh arms. The Ultramontane doctrines are assuredly incompatible with the principles of '89, and if they are to prevail amongst us, the conflict between the religious and the political society will be irreconcileable. Such, however, is not the situation. There are more misunderstandings than real divergences in the dissensions which have broken out between the Church and State; and those dissensions, which so many essential interests require to be removed, ought not, as it seems to us, to be protracted beyond an exchange of loyal explanations, such as we should expect from the discussions in the Senate."

The *Débats*, in speaking of M. Rouland, observes that he is a link in that chain of jurisconsults—vigilant guardians of the prerogatives of the Crown and attentive supervisors of the pretensions of the Holy See—which proceeds from Nogaret to Pierre Pithou, from Pithou to Pussort, thence to Aguesseau, and thence to Portalis; he has, in his own manner, all their convictions and turn of mind, and is therefore sure to excite attention when he opposes the attempts of the Church at encroachment; but on the present occasion it was not so much by the vigour of his language that the hon. Senator produced effect as by the nature of the disclosures which he made. Our contemporary then goes on to remark:—

"Our readers must have been struck with the incident which led Mgr. de Bonnechose, one of the prelates said to be the most devoted to the Imperial dynasty, to interrupt the speaker and impetuously protest against his assertions. M. Rouland, who was formerly Minister of Public Worship, gave to the Chamber, on the moral state of the French clergy, some details which had not before been stated so clearly, so publicly, and, we would almost say, so officially. If he has spoken truly, the journals of the shade of the *Opinion Nationale* and the *Siècle* must henceforth abandon the idea of touching our feelings by the imaginary picture of an inferior clergy devoted to 'Gallican liberties,' but forced by their superiors, in spite of themselves, to become Ultramontane. On the contrary, it is among the lower clergy, and especially among the regular body of the monastic orders as it has been recruited for several years past, that resides the force of action and expansion of what the bishops formerly called Ultramontanism, and which is now only spoken of in the Catholic Church of France as devotedness to the common Father of the faithful. M. Rouland mentioned one diocese—and he could no doubt have cited others had he wished—in which the simple priests have overruled, hurried away, and oppressed their bishop who was resisting the Court of Rome on the question of the Liturgy. It was against that statement that Mgr. de Bonnechose protested, and in terms which did not fail in their turn to disturb the Senate. 'My clergy,' he said in a sharp and imperious tone, 'is like a regiment; it has to march, and it marches.' Such is the light which burst forth from the collision between M. Rouland and the bishops!"

The *Union* declares that M. Rouland's "long piece of pleading is nothing but a denunciation against the absent—the immense body of the French clergy—and that as such it does not merit a serious refutation." The Governor of the Bank of France, our contemporary observes, attempted merely to furbish up old and rusty causes of rancour, and the whole of his cleverness could not go further than to paraphrase M. Dupin's famous theory of the "sword the handle of which is at Rome, and the point everywhere!" The *Monde* and the *Gazette de France* make no allusion whatever to the debate.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

"*Malta*, 13*th*.—Advices from Shanghai to the 26th January contradict the statement that the forts of Simonosaki were being rebuilt. Six Japanese steamers, forming part of an expedition to punish the Prince of Nagato, had been met with in the straits."

"*Messina*, 13*th*.—News from India says that the war has recommenced in the Boutan. The natives attacked the English, who had one officer and several soldiers killed and wounded. It is stated from New Zealand that the chief of the insurgents had asked for an armistice until the month of April. It was doubtful whether the demand would be acceded to. Letters from Constantinople say that the Porte has appointed a commission to prepare the fortification of some towns on the frontier of Asia. M. de Lesseps had arrived at Constantinople."

"*Berlin*, 13*th*.—In the Chamber to-day the Minister of Public Worship declared that Art. 12 of the Constitution protected Dissenters. Acts of religious dissent were, he said, errors which must be left to take their natural course. The Government, however, would certainly refuse any new concessions in favour of dissenting sects."

"*Turin*, 13*th*.—The *Opinione* announces that the King has signed a decree granting an amnesty to all the political offenders, together with those of the press, and others who had acted in contravention of the law relating to the National Guard. An amnesty is granted by another decree to the soldiers condemned for the affair of Aspromonte."

BOURSE, MARCH 13, *Half-past Three*.—Very little business has been done in the Market, the Bourse having been almost entirely deserted in consequence of the funeral. Quotations are purely nominal. For the Account, Threes opened at 67fr. 75c., and closed at the same price, with a rise of 5c. Four-and-a-Half per Cents. not quoted. For Cash, the former were unvaried at 67fr. 75c. The latter improved 20c., closing at 94fr. 60c. Bank of France Shares have fallen 22fr. 50c., closing at 3,502fr. 50c. Mobilier Shares are firmer, without, however, more active transactions than in other securities. They have advanced 2fr. 50c., the last price being 868fr. 75c. Railway Shares, notwithstanding the general inactivity of the Market, were firm, with a partial rise in quotations. Madrid to Saragossa advanced 6fr. 25c. Sardinian, 3fr. 75c. Orleans (New) 2fr. 50c. Northern, Strasburg, and Southern, 1fr. 25c. Seville to Cadiz and Portuguese declined 2fr. 50c. Orleans (Old), North of Spain, and Roman 1fr. 25c. Western, Lyons to Mediterranean, Austrian, Lombard, Saragossa to Barcelona, Saragossa to Pampeluna, and Western Swiss, were unvaried.

The following amendment on the subject of the organisation of the French army has been proposed in the Legislative Body by M. Glais Bizoin:—

"The duration of active military service will be reduced to two years for the young soldiers who shall have taken part in military exercises every Sunday during the two years preceding the drawing for the contingent to which they belong."

"Another meeting of the Opposition Deputies," says the *Avenir*, "took place on Sunday at the residence of M. Marie. On the demand of certain deputies who were unable to sign amendments in time, it was recognised in principle that a default of signature in no way implied disapprobation on the part of those whose names were absent. The meeting then occupied itself with [illegible] the contested election [illegible] tinued its examination of the [illegible] bills laid before the Legislative Body."

The municipal council of Cle[illegible]-Ferrand has just decided that the A[illegible] Central of that town shall henceforth be called "Avenue de Morny," in memory of the late Duke, as representative of the Puy-de-Dôme in the Legislative Body and member of the council-general.

A Paris letter in the *Indépendance Belge*, speaking of the possible arrangements which may be decided on in consequence of the vacancy in the post of President of the Legislative Body, says:—

"But to-day a version circulates to which I attribute a certain degree of likelihood. It is said that for this Session, which would be made exceedingly short—owing to the discussion being confined to the Address and the ordinary Budget—the debates would be directed by the two Vice-Presidents. A new Session would be inaugurated in the month of October, and for that occasion a definitive President would be named. I cannot guarantee the authenticity of this rumour, but it assumes some appearance of truth from the desire which the Government must certainly feel to show consideration to the susceptibilities of the Vice-Presidents, and especially of M. Schneider, who would probably resign if the functions with which he is invested were at present to be delegated to another."

The *Europe* of Frankfort publishes the following as the text of a confidential letter addressed to the Bey of Tunis by the representative of England in the Regency:—

"Tunis, January 25.

"Highness,—The proofs [illegible] my government has given [illegible] during the events which have recently endangered the Regency, place me in a position, now that tranquillity has been happily restored, to lay before your Highness an opinion matured by the reflections suggested by the very dangers to which your illustrious dynasty has been exposed during the revolt. I am well aware, your Highness, that the most serious of those dangers was that which proceeded from antiquated usages, and which, going back as far as Sinan Pacha to consider this government as elective, arrogated the right of demanding a change in the form of the government, and carried audacity to the extent of demanding the deposition of the Husseinite family, and the subjection of the country to the direct government of the Sublime Porte. Evidently this error was not less inspired by the circumstance that at their accession the Beys demanded their investiture and the confirmation of the Sultan on the basis of election by the Divan and by the people. It was on these grounds at least that Sidi Mohammed Bey demanded his investiture. Is it prudent, your Highness, that the hereditary rights of your illustrious house should be exposed to the attack of every demagogue who may think proper to excite the tribes or encourage the other subjects to revolt? Your Highness cannot fail to be fully persuaded that whatever contributes to consolidate your rights and those of your family must increase the degree of submission of your subjects to your authority, and consequently the prosperity and welfare of the country. On the other hand, your Highness [illegible] that [illegible] contingent [illegible] Europe can only be animated by a sincere desire to see your Highness and your family in the enjoyment of that serenity which contributes to prevent the possibility of your subjects committing acts likely to give rise to embarrassing questions in the future. His Majesty the Sultan has shown his good feeling by sending a representative whose wise and prudent conduct must have been observed by your Highness. The good faith of the Sublime Porte towards your Highness consequently cannot be doubted. But I consider it of the utmost importance that the hereditary rights of your family should henceforth be no longer liable to doubt, but be formally recognized by the Sublime Porte, by your own subjects, and by Europe. Knowing that the disinterested policy and the friendly views of my Government have always animated it with the liveliest interest for the maintenance of the hereditary rights of your illustrious family with all the immunities thereto appertaining, I do not hesitate to add that the Government of her Britannic Majesty will be always disposed to employ its good offices, as in the past, conjointly with its allies, to solicit a formal recognition on the part of the Sublime Porte. I therefore pray your Highness to well consider the question; I submit it to your Highness confidentially, and shall await your answer to bring it under the consideration of my Government. I avail myself, &c.,

"RICHARD WOOD."

In the sitting of the Austrian Reichsrath, on the 9th, M. Grocholski addressed an interpellation to the Government respecting the famine now prevalent in the mo[illegible] districts of Gallicia; he wished to [illegible] measures the authorities intended [illegible] save the population from starvation, especially whether it would not remit the land tax on all fields where the crops had failed. Count de Schmerling replied that, on hearing of the distress, he had instructed the Imperial Governor at Lemberg and the head of the administration at Cracow, to make an inquiry, and to propose whatever measures might be deemed necessary.

In consequence of the Austrian Government denying the right of the Reichsrath to call it to account for the state of siege in Gallicia, a proposition has been presented by 63 deputies declaring of non effect every ordinance having the force of law, rendered in virtue of Art. 13 of the Constitution, unless it should obtain the approbation of the Reichsrath convoked next after its promulgation.

A Vienna letter, speaking of the proposal of the Government to effect 20 millions of savings, provided transfers were allowed it from one ministerial department to another, observes:—

"This condition involved the renunciation, on the part of the Reichsrath, of one of the most essential rights of the representation of the Empire, that of examining and fixing the Budget [illegible] which would have caused great em[illegible] to a future assembly, and which [illegible] of Austrian constitutional development [illegible] imputed to the Reichsrath as a [illegible] fault. However, the sub-committee of finance, appointed to examine the proposition of M. Vrints, taking into consideration the desire of the majority to come to an arrangement, adopted a middle term, by proposing the faculty of transfers of credits for certain chapters of the Budget, and refusing it for others. This course satisfied neither the Reichsrath nor the Government, and the proposition of the sub-committee was rejected, as well as the motion of M. Vrints."

The German journals mention a new pretender to the succession of Lauenburg. The representative of Nassau has sent to the Diet a memorandum, which sets forth that the Duchess Adelaide of Nassau, born Princess d'Anhalt, and granddaughter of the Landgrave Louis Charles de Hesse, and consequently allied to the Royal House of Denmark, resumes her pretensions to the succession of Lauenburg, which she had renounced by the Act of the 13th of Sept., 1834. It seems that the representatives of the other pretenders have protested against this demand, which has been referred in the Diet to the committee for Holstein-Lauenburg.

A Berlin letter of the 7th, published by the *Botschafter* of Vienna, says:—

"The Austrian answer to the Prussian despatch of the 21st Feb. arrived here to-day, and is virtually negative; and those who represent it as not rejecting the Prussian propositions indulge in pure sophisms. The rejection could not, of course, be expressed in language more decided than that of the demands themselves, which, as is well known, were presented in a hypothetical form. This has not prevented the Austrian Government from declaring, in plain terms, that the demands were not suited to form the basis of negotiations, and also that the realisation of the Prussian demands would be a violation of the Federal law. In fact, a military and maritime protectorate, as proposed by Prussia, would be equally in contradiction with Federal law and the Federal military constitution. It seems certain that the Austrian reply contains no kind of counter-proposition; and, as no other will be sent, this despatch may be regarded as the definitive and not merely the provisional answer of the Austrian Cabinet."

Another letter from Berlin has the subjoined:—

"A letter from Brussels, addressed to the *Gazette de Cologne*, contests the assertion of several Belgian journals on the subject of negotiations which are about to take place for a treaty of commerce between the Zollverein and Belgium. Th[illegible] [illegible]odact. In denying that negotiations are at hand on such a subject, is in error. The intention is to convert the existing protocol into a formal treaty, which will embrace some new reductions in the tariff."

A protest against the bill concerning religious corporations has been addressed to Victor Emmanuel by six archbishops, twenty bishops, and thirteen vicars-general of the Marches and Umbria.

Cardinal d'Andrea has sent a pastoral letter to the faithful in his diocese of Sabina and Subiaco, announcing the Encyclical and the Jubilee of Pius IX.

The subjoined is from a Naples letter dated the 7th:—

"The whole city is excited by an incident, which, although it has its parallel elsewhere, is the first of the kind here. A few days back four young girls, aged about 13 or 14 years, and one of 20, who attended the school of the Sisters of Charity, instead of returning home each sent a similar letter to her family stating that, inspired suddenly by grace, she had resolved to go and live in a distant desert where to find her would be impossible, and that consequently to search for them would be useless. The parents, little flattered by the divine favour of which they were the object, immediately applied to the police to find a remedy for this abduction. The first efforts made were without result. The nuns on being interrogated declared their ignorance on the matter, and the father rector, a monk of the Order of the Virgin, protested that he knew nothing about it. However, when the director of the police informed him that the affair might lead to consequences much more serious than the good Father imagined, the latter allowed to escape his lips the word Vietri, which is the name of a district at a short distance from Salerno, and where the Sisters have another convent. A search was made there, and the young girls were discovered, awaiting an occasion of being sent elsewhere. The following day they were brought back by the superior. On being interrogated separately they each declared that after reading the life of St. Geneviève they had been touched by grace, and had resolved to go and live penitently in some desert far from the world. The incident has but little need of commentary. In the first place, who could have sent the girls away from Naples? Who procured their admission at Vietri? Who paid their travelling expenses? It is besides proved that a Sister of Charity accompanied them on their journey."

The Barcelona journals announce that the Queen of Spain has granted a free pardon to Don Claudio Fontanellas, who was recently condemned to hard labour for a term of years, on a charge of having falsely pretended to be the son of the late wealthy banker of that name. As the trial was reported at length in this journal, our readers may remember that the young man, on his return from South America after a long absence, was at first joyfully welcomed and acknowledged by his relatives, but afterwards arrested and prosecuted by them as an impostor.

The death is announced of General Gerlach, Commander-in-Chief of the Danish army in the last war.

A letter from Basle states that the Federal Council has decided on sending a representative to the conference about to be held between France, Italy, and Belgium, at the instance of the French Government, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of establishing a uniformity of standard and weight in the silver coinage of those countries, so that the coins of each country might circulate in the others.

The Governor-General of Algeria has given a decision putting an end to a treaty between the State and an Algiers firm for the purchase and winding off of cocoons of Algerine production. The Government of the colony makes known the fact to persons engaged in the silk-trade.

Snow fell in abundance on Sunday at Lyons and in its neighbourhood.

The inhabitants of Brest are signing a petition praying for the suppression or removal of the powder-magazine at the top of the Cours in that town, which sometimes contains as much as 100,000 kilogs. of powder, and is regarded as most dangerous for the town.

A serious disturbance took place three days back near Villevêque (Maine-et-Loire) on the occasion of the drawing for the conscription of that and the adjoining communes. The young men from Saint-Sylvain had arrived, headed by a flag and a drum, and as a spirit of local jealousy existed between the two places, a fight soon broke out in a wine shop between two young men. The combatants were however separated by their companions, but as the Saint-Sylvainists leaving in the evening to return to their village, they were followed by a number of the Villevêquists armed with sticks. The former were overtaken by their antagonists on the road, and a conflict commenced. The Saint-Sylvainists being the smaller number were obliged to give way and take refuge in a neighbouring house, leaving on the ground one of their body named Menouil, who was seriously injured. The vanquished being surrounded in their retreat were obliged to surrender and give up their flag, which was carried back to Villevêque in triumph, and there torn to pieces. The conquerors, not satisfied with this result, also compelled the vanquished to give them money to pay, as they said, the expenses of the war. The authorities have, however, opened an inquiry on the whole incident.

Two singular incidents occurred on the drawing for the conscription three days back at Valognes (Manche). One young man, born without arms, drew his number from the urn with his foot, while another was so tall that he could not pass erect beneath the measuring standard. He was six feet seven in height.

The table of the receipts on the French railways for the year 1864, as compared with those of 1863, shows that on the old network the amount had increased to 424,323,750fr., from 410,107,022fr., being an augmentation of 14,216,728fr. The receipts on the Northern are 71,173,116fr. against 66,620,302fr.; Eastern, 50,098,665fr.—46,532,023fr.; Western, 52,680,358 francs—49,792,610 francs; Orleans, 72,512,689fr.—70,051,606fr.; and on the Lyons, 139,391,201fr.—136,549,559fr. If the product per kilometre is examined, an improvement will be found in the Northern, Eastern, and Western, whilst on the contrary there has been a diminution on the Orleans and Lyons. The receipts on the new network have not followed the same progression, except on the Eastern, Western, and Orleans. The increase on the Lyons is almost imperceptible, while, on the Southern it has attained an important sum, the receipts being 4,601,539fr. against 3,416,450fr. As to the kilometrical receipts, there is an augmentation on the Eastern, Western, Orleans, and Southern, and a decrease on the Northern and Lyons.

BYZANTINE ARCHITECTURE.—While archæology and the fine arts have reaped an easy and ample harvest in Italy, it must be confessed that their crops of Asiatic, and more especially Byzantine, lore have hitherto been extremely scanty; a fact it is not difficult to explain when we consider the unsettled state of society in Eastern Europe and Asia Minor, and the hardships the adventurous traveller must make up his mind to encounter during his scientific or artistic tour through those half-civilised regions. Among the Eastern travellers whose names stand conspicuous on the list of those who have contributed towards the advancement of our knowledge of the East, those of M. Charles Texier, a member of the Institute, and Mr. R. P. Pullan, late architect to the Budrum Expedition, stand conspicuous; and their joint labours now form a magnificent publication, containing a vast amount of new information, facts, and designs, illustrating the all but untrodden ground of Byzantine architecture. The numerous and splendid plates with which the book is enriched are from Mr. Charles Texier's portfolios, to obtain a sight of which has been a sufficient inducement for many an archæologist and many an artist to pay a visit to Paris. The Minister of Public Instruction had a copy of the above work presented to the Institute at its last general meeting, and has moreover taken fifty copies for the public libraries of the Empire. The King of Prussia has [illegible] the libraries of Berlin; the Empress of Russia has honoured M. Texier with a letter of congratulation and the gift of a diamond ring, and the Emperor of Brazil and indeed nearly all the Sovereigns of Europe have subscribed to the work. The chief treasures of art it contains are the splendid mosaics which adorn the churches of Thessalonica (now Salonika), and of Trebizond, Broussa, etc., hitherto inedited. To the labours of the two distinguished authors of "*Byzantine Architecture, illustrated*," we owe the elucidation of an important point connected with art and early Christianity. It had been hitherto generally believed and admitted that the early Christians used to set up their altars in the Basilicas, or large roofed buildings where justice used to be administered, and where merchants also occasionally met to transact business. Our authors show that the only instance of a Basilica converted into a church is that of the Licinian Basilica at Rome, while on the contrary the number of Pagan temples converted into churches is considerable.

The Emperor, on the proposition of the Minister of the Interior, has granted two second-class gold medals, and four first-class and 79 second-class silver medals, to persons in all parts of France, who distinguished themselves by acts of courage and devotedness in saving life and property during the month of December last.

In the Paris corn-market last week the four marks of flour were quoted at 47fr., with a rise of 25c. Wheat advanced 50c., the price being 26fr. 50c. the 120 kilos.; rye, in general, remains at 14fr. 75c. per 115 kilos., but some choice samples fetched 25c. more; barley is unvaried at 13fr. 75c. the 100 kilos.; oats have advanced 50c., the price being 15fr. 50c. the 100 kilos. At the last cattle market at Sceaux, oxen sold at 1fr. 8c. to 1fr. 42c. the kilo.; cows at 90c. to 1fr. 32c.; calves at 1fr. 58c. to 1fr. 90c.; sheep at 1fr. 25c. to 1fr. 75c. At Poissy the prices were 1fr. 6c. to 1fr. 40c.; 86c. to 1fr. 30c.; 1fr. 60c. to 2fr.; 1fr. 34c. to 1fr. 76c. respectively.

The bulletin of the Paris Observatory gives the following as the atmospheric state of Europe generally:—"A fresh gale from the north-west of Europe appears to be approaching us. Under this influence the barometer is falling in Scandinavia and Russia. It ascended since yesterday until this morning in France, but it is beginning to fall again, and its variation has been about 5 millimetres at Paris since six in the morning. The gale, which had its centre yesterday in the Gulf of Genoa, is violent to-day on the North Sea. Other violent winds are blowing at sea opposite the Portuguese and Spanish coasts, where they have sent down the barometer. The sea is slightly agitated at San Fernando."

DIED.—At Nice, on the 11th inst., Margaret, the beloved wife of Captain Robert Watt (retired list), Madras Army, eldest daughter of the late Willoughby Harcourt Carter, of New Park, near Monkstown, county of Dublin, Esq.

R. M. GAGE, Dentist, late with his brother, rue de la Paix, Paris, has removed to Manchester-street, Manchester square, London.

LE GÉRANT, J. A. GALIGNANI.

Paris: Printed by E. Brière, 257 Rue St Honoré

STRANGERS' DIARY.

TO-DAY—TUESDAY.

[illegible]—Relieving guard at the Palace of the Tuileries, at 11 o'clock.

Louvre: all the Galleries, Paintings, Sculpture, and Drawings, from 10 to 4 o'clock, with passport, 12 to 4 o'clock without—Palace of the Luxembourg, Galleries of Paintings, from 12 to 4 o'clock—Musée of the [illegible], from 12 to 3 o'clock; workshops 12 to 3 (ticket).—The Hôtel Cluny; Palais des Thermes and Garden, 11 to 4. For tickets write to the Bureau d'Administration—At Notre-Dame, the relics including of the Passion of our Saviour (10 to 3)—Garden of Plants, Cabinet of Comparative Anatomy, Zoological, Mineralogical, and Botanical Galleries, 1 to 3—Ecole Impériale des Mines, Mineral Collections, 11 to 3—Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, 10 to 4, entrance 1fr.—Imperial Stables, 1 to 3; Cour Caulaincourt. For tickets, write to Gen. Fleury.—Flower Market, Place de la Madeleine—Historical Galleries and Palace of Versailles, 10 to 4. By the Right Bank Railway, 124, rue St. Lazare, at the half hours, and Left Bank, 44, Boulevard Montparnasse, at the hours.—St. Germain. Trains every hour, 124, rue St. Lazare.

THEATRES

ITALIEN (8) — Un Ballo in Maschera
FRANÇAIS (7) — La Gageure imprévue — Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme — Une Tempête dans un Verre d'Eau.
ODÉON (7¼) — Le Second Mouvement — Mme Aubert.
OPÉRA-COMIQUE (8) — Le Capitaine Henriot
LYRIQUE (7½) — La Flûte Enchantée.
GYMNASE (8) — Les Vieux Garçons.
VARIÉTÉS (7¾) — La Belle Hélène — Le Singe de Nicolet.
VAUDEVILLE (7½) — La Belle au Bois Dormant
PALAIS-ROYAL (8) — Les Jocrisses de l'Amour — Un Clou dans la Serrure.
CHATELET (7¼) — La Jeunesse du Roi Henri.
GAITÉ (7¼) — Le Mousquetaire du Roi.
AMBIGU (7) — Les Deux Diane.
DÉJAZET (7) — Les Vieux Garçons — La Tentation d'Antoine — Juge et Partie.
FOLIES-DRAMATIQUES (7) — Les Cabotins — Madame ou Mademoiselle — Dolmanus.
CIRQUE-NAPOLÉON (8) — Spectacle Equestre
CASINO CADET (8) — Concert.
VALENTINO (8) — Ball and Music.

THE FUNDS.

PARIS, March 13.

	Opened.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closed.
4½ % Cash	94 40	94 50	94 40	94 50
End month	—	—	—	—
3% Cash	67 80	67 80	67 75	67 75
End month	67 75	67 80	67 75	67 75
4% g. End mon.	—	—	67 85	[illegible]
	—	—	67 90	[illegible]
3% p. E. mon.	68	13	68 00	[illegible]
	—	—	68 35	[illegible]

Report end month 65c. to —c. to —c.
Ditto to next month —c. to —c.

Crédit Mob. Cash 871 25, End month 868 75 — Spanish do. Cash 583 75, End month 566 25 — Italian ditto 442 50 — Paris Gas Co. 1603 — — Dutch ditto 388 75 — Omnibus 1150 — — Crédit Foncier 1285 — — Caisse Ch. de Fer — — Do. 4% Bonds 413 — — Zinc V. M. 280 — — Do. 100fr. 98 25 — Isth. Suez 465 — — Do. 3% Bonds 455 — — Spanish Threes 45 — Mess. Maritime 810 — — Do. Deferred — — Transat. Comp. 521 25 — Do. Home Debt — — Ac. de la Ban 3502 50 — 8-Italian 1% — — Ob. Ville de Paris — Austrian Fives — — 1852 1187 50 — Roman 73¾ — 1855 445 25 — Ottoman Loan 307 50 — 1857 — — Ottoman Bank — — Trent. Bonds 447 50 — Italian Loan 64 75 — Société Générale 560 — — End month 64 15 — Comp. Escompte 623 75 — Mexican Loan 31¾ — Comp. Immob. 507 50 — Notes 25(1)3% [illegible] — Cab Company 88 75 — Sovs. [illegible]

RAILWAYS	For Cash.	For Acct.
Orleans	918 75	921 25
New Ditto	847 50	850 —
Western	543 50	—
Northern	1017 50	1018 75
Strasburg	523 50	523 50
Lyons and Mediterran	850 —	850 —
Southern	580 —	580 —
Sardinian	305 —	301 75
Austrian Company	430 25	437 50
Lombard	545 —	547 50
North of Spain	288 75	288 75
Madrid-Saragossa	370 —	—
Saragossa-Barcelona	183 —	—
Saragossa Pampeluna	180 —	—
Seville-Cadiz	225 —	222 50
Portuguese	[illegible]	—
Eastern	377 50	378 75
Western Swiss	86 25	—

RAILWAY BONDS.

Orleans ('45)	—	Western ('55)	295 —
(1850)	300 —	Southern	296 25
Mediterranean	330 —	Northern	313 75
Do. 3%	313 —	Strasburg	487 50
Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean	298 25	Do. Threes	297 50
Paris & Lyons	1030 —	Austrian Comp	255 —
Do. Threes	315 —	Lombard	250 —
		Roman	218 75

COURSE OF EXCHANGE, March 13.

	Sight.	90 days.	
Amsterdam	211¾	211¾ and 4	per cent
Berlin	365	365	and 4 per cent
Cadiz	495	495	and 4 per cent
Frankfort	209¾	209¾	and 4 per cent
Genoa	¾		less 5½ per cent
Hamburg	183¾	187	and 3 per cent
Lisbon	540	541	and 4 per cent
London	25f. 20c.	25f. 20c.	less 4½ p cent
Madrid	497	501	and 4 per cent
Milan	1 18	¾	less 5½ per cent
Naples	4-18	¾	less 5½ per cent
Oporto	540	541	and 4 per cent
Vienna	220	222	and 4 per cent
Trieste	220	222	and 4 per cent
St. Petersburg	331	327	and 1 per cent

FOREIGN BOURSES.—VIENNA, March 13. Silver, 11.60, New Loan, 89 50, Bank, 803.—BERLIN, March 13, 4½, 102¾; Bank, 135¼.—FRANKFORT, March 13, Fives, 83¾, Spanish Threes, —.—AMSTERDAM, March 11, Integ., 63¾.—ANTWERP, March 11, Spanish Threes, 45¾ do. Def. 40¾.—BRUSSELS, March 11, 4½ (1852), 100.10, do. Bank, 1105.—MADRID, March 6, Threes, 45 —; 3 per cent. Def. 40 50.

LONDON, March 11.—(Closing Prices.) ENGLISH FUNDS.—Three per Cent. Red. Ann. 89¾. Do. Consols 89¾. Do. for Acc. 89¾. New Threes 89¾. New Three-and-a-Half —. Bank Stock 245. India Stock 218. Do. 5 per Cent. 105¾. Do. Enfaced Paper 4 per Cent. 100. Do. Bonds —s. —s. 15s. pm. Long Annuities (Jan. 1860) —. Do. (April 1885) —. Do. Red Sea Telegraph (Aug. 1908) —. Exchequer Bills (£1,000) March, 6 p. c. —s. —s. Do. June 4¾ p. c. — pm. Do. (£500 and £200) March, 4 p. c. 6s. 8s. pm. Do. June 3¾ p. c. —.

FOREIGN FUNDS.—French 1½ —fr. —c. Do. Threes —fr. —c. Belgian 4½ — Do. 2½ — Dutch Fours — Do. 2½ — Danish (1850) — Do. (1864) 99 Do. (Deferred) 1858 —fr. —c. Italian 5 per cent. 64. Do. New Scrip 2½ to 2 dis. Do. Railway Scrip 10¾ Guatemala 63. Moorish Fives 91¾. Austrian Fives — Russian Fives 1864, 89¾. Do. Anglo-Dutch —. Do. 4½, 91¾. Do. Threes 53. Do. Scrip — pm. Sardinian Fives 78. Do. Threes —. Spanish Threes 47¾. Do. Deferred 41¾. Do. Passive 32¾. Do. Coup. not funded 16¾. Portuguese Threes (1853) 41¾. Do. (1862) 47¾. Turkish Sixes (1854) 91. Do. (1858) 79¾. Do. (1862) —. Do. Fours, Guaranteed, 101. Do. Consolidés —. Do. Scrip (1863) —. Egyptian Sevens 94¾. Do. 2d Issue 91¾. Do. Scrip 1¾ to ¾ pm. Brazilian Fives 101. Do. 1½ (1863) 81. Do. (1858) 84. Mexican Threes 25¾. Do. Scrip —s to —s dis. Do. French Scrip —s. to —s. dis. Buenos Ayres Sixes 92. Do. Deferred 35. Peruvian Threes — Do. 4½ —. Ecuador New 13. Chilian Sixes 103. Do. 4½ 92. Do. Threes —. New Grenada 12¾. Do. Two per Cent. 28¾. Do. Deferred 6¾. Venezuela Threes 19. Do. Sixes, 1862, 13¾. Do. 1864, 42. Do. 1¾ 10¾. Greek Bonds 20¾. Do. Coupons 8¾. Confederate Loan 35 [illegible]. Colombian Bonds 63. Danubian Loan — to —d. Monte Video 6¾ to 7¾ pm.

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